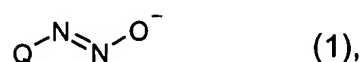


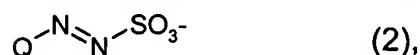
## In the Claims

1. **(currently amended)** A method of colouring porous material, which method comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

a) at least one capped diazonium of formula (1)



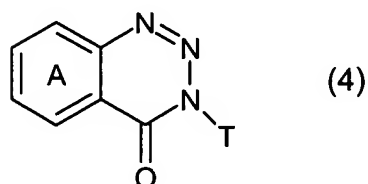
and/or at least one capped diazonium of formula (2)



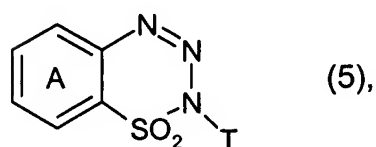
and/or at least one capped diazonium of formula (3)



and/or at least one capped diazonium of formula (4)



and/or at least one capped diazonium of formula (5)



wherein

Q is an unsubstituted or substituted aromatic or heterocyclic residue,

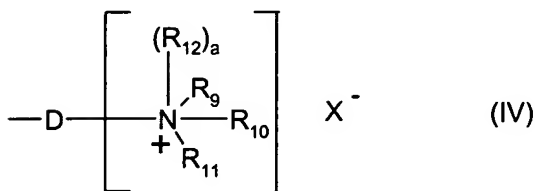
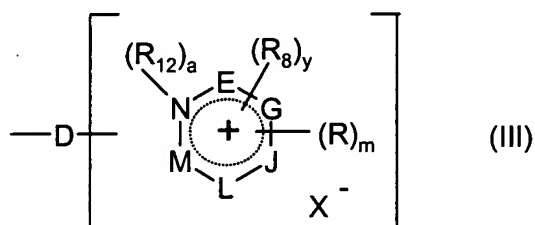
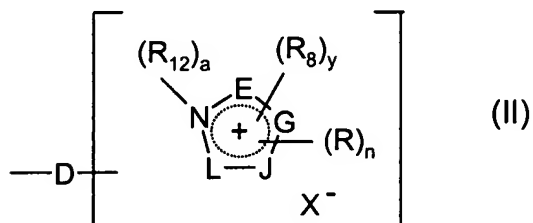
R is the radical of an unsubstituted or substituted, water-soluble aliphatic or aromatic amine, and

T is an unsubstituted or substituted, water-soluble aliphatic or aromatic residue,

wherein at least one of the groups must contain a radical imparting water solubility,

and

b) at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component, which comprises at least one radical Z of formula (II), (III) and/or (IV)



in which

**D** is a linker arm which represents a linear or branched alkyl chain preferably containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms, which may be interrupted by one or more hetero atoms such as oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen atoms, and which may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy radicals, and optionally bearing one or more carbonyl groups;

**E, G, J, L and M** which may be identical or different represent a carbon atom, a oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or a nitrogen atom;

**n** is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

**m** is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

each **R** which may be identical or different, represents a second group Z which is the same or different from the first Z group; a halogen atom; a hydroxyl atom; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>monohydroxyalkyl radical; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>polyhydroxyalkyl radical; a nitro radical; a cyano radical; a cyano(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy radical; a tri(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsilane(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an amido radical; an aldehydo radical; a carboxyl radical; a carboxyl radical, a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical, a thio radical, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>thioalkyl radical, a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylthio radical, an amino radical, an amino radical

protected with a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, carbamyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl radical; a NHR' or NR'R'' group,

wherein R' and R'' represent independently from each other a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl radical; a

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>monohydroxyalkyl radical or a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>polyhydroxyalkyl radical;

R<sub>8</sub> represents a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>monohydroxyalkyl radical; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>poly-hydroxyalkyl radical; a cyano(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a tri(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsilane(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy-carboxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carboxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl radical; (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl radical; benzyl radical or a second group Z, which is the same as the first Z group or different from the first Z group;

R<sub>9</sub>, R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>11</sub>, which may be identical or different, represent a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl radical; a

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>monohydroxyalkyl radical; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>polyhydroxyalkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a cyano(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an aryl radical; a benzyl radical; an amido(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a tri(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsilane(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>amino-alkyl radical in which the amine is protected with a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, carbamyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl radical;

two of the radicals R<sub>9</sub>, R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>11</sub> can also form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a 5- or 6-membered saturated carbon-based ring or a ring containing one or more hetero atoms such as, for example, a pyrrolidone ring, a piperidine ring, a piperazine ring or a morpholine ring, it being possible for the said ring to be unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a hydroxyl radical, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl radical, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>monohydroxyalkyl radical, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>polyhydroxyalkyl radical, a nitro radical, a cyano radical, a cyano(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy radical, a tri(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-silane(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical, an amido radical, an aldehydo radical, a carboxyl radical, a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cetoalkyl; a thio radical, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>thioalkyl radical, a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylthio radical, an amino radical, an amino radical protected with a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylcarbonyl, carbamyl and/or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl radical; or one of the radicals R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> can also represent a second radical Z, which is identical or different from the first Z group;

R<sub>12</sub> represents a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>monohydroxyalkyl radical; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>poly-hydroxyalkyl radical; an aryl radical; a benzyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamine radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamine radical protected with a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, carbamyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylsulphonyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; a cyano(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a carbamyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>trifluoroalkyl radical; a tri(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsilane-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> aminosulphonylalkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulphinyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-sulphonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-ceto-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-aminosulphonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical or a N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylaminosulphonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical;

a and y are independently from each other 0 or 1 with the provisos that

(i) in unsaturated cationic groups of formula (II)

- when  $a=0$  then D is attached to the nitrogen atom,
- when  $a=1$  then D is attached to summits E, G, J or L,
- y can only be 1
  1. when E, G, J and L are each carbon and  $R_8$  is attached to the nitrogen atom of the unsaturated cycle; or
  2. when at least one of E, G, J and L is nitrogen to which  $R_8$  is attached
- when n is at least 2, two adjacent R may form unsaturated carboxylic or heterocyclic group, with 5 or 6 chains

(ii) in unsaturated cationic groups of formula (III),

- when  $a=0$ , then D is attached to the nitrogen atom,
- when  $a=1$ , then D is attached to summits E, G, J, L or M,
- y can only be 1 when at least one of E, G, J, L and M represents a divalent atom and  $R_8$  is attached to the nitrogen atom of the unsaturated cycle,
- when m is at least 2, then two of adjacent R may form unsaturated carboxylic or heterocyclic group, with 5 or 6 chains,

(iii) in cationic groups of formula (IV)

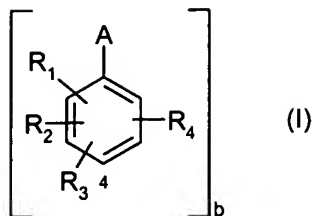
- when  $a=0$  then D is attached to the nitrogen atom bearing radicals  $R_9 - R_{11}$ ,
- when  $a=1$  then two of the radicals  $R_9 - R_{11}$  form a saturated heterocycle with 5 – 6 chains as defined before, with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached and D is linked to the carbon atom of this saturated cycle,

$X^-$  represents a monovalent or divalent anion~~[[, ]]~~preferably selected from the group consisting of chloride, bromide, fluoride or iodide, hydroxide ions, hydrosulfate and  $(C_1-C_6\text{alkyl})\text{sulfate}$ ,~~such as methyl- or ethyl-sulfate~~[[, ]]

~~wherein the number of Z groups in the formula (I) is at least 4~~[[, ]]

under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component.

**2. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component is a compound of formula (I)



in which

**b** is 1 or 2 and

for **b** equal 2, two benzene rings are linked by link **B** representing a group **Z**, or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>alkyl chain which can be interrupted by one or more groups **Z** and/or by one or more heteroatoms chosen from O, S and N, can be substituted with one or more hydroxyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy radicals and can bear on or more carbonyl groups;

**R<sub>1</sub>**, **R<sub>2</sub>**, **R<sub>3</sub>** and **R<sub>4</sub>**, which may be identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom; a halogen atom; a group **Z**; a group -N-**Z**; a group -N-**Z**; a group -O-**Z**; a group -CO-**Z**; a group -COO**Z**; a group -CO-N-**Z**; a group -CO-N-**Z**; a group N-CO-**Z**; a group -N-CO-N-; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; an amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; an -N-**Z**-amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; an amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N-**Z**-amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylcarbonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a carboxyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarboxyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylsulphonyl radical; an aminosulphonyl radical; an N-**Z**-aminosulphonyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-N-alkylaminosulphonyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino-sulphonyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>aminosulphonylalkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> N-**Z**-aminosulphonylalkyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylaminosulphonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino-sulphonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a carbamyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl radical; a carbamyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl radical; a hydroxyl radical; nitro radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>mono-hydroxyalkyl radical; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>polyhydroxyalkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>trifluoroalkyl radical; a cyano radical; a group OR<sub>7</sub> or SR<sub>7</sub>; an unsubstituted amino group; an amino group substituted with one or two of the substituents selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carboxyl, trifluoro(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carbonyl, amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, N-**Z**-amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, N,N-di (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarboxyl, carbamyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl, N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carbamyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylsulphonyl, aminosulphonyl,

N-Z-aminosulphonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylaminosulphonyl, N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylaminosulphonyl, thiocarbamyl, formyl radical and a group -Z;

or R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub>, when they are adjacent, may form, two by two, an unsaturated cycle with 5 – 6 carbon chains, or containing one or more heteroatoms and optionally bearing same substituents as given above for R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub>;

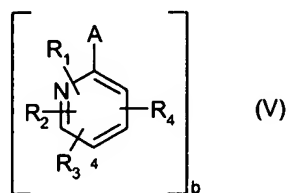
R<sub>7</sub> denotes a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>monohydroxyalkyl radical; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>poly-hydroxyalkyl radical; a group Z; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an aryl radical; a benzyl radical; a carboxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarboxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a cyano(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a carbamyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carbamyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>trifluoroalkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>aminosulphonylalkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> N-Z-amino-sulphonylalkyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylaminosulphonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylaminosulphonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulphinyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>aminoalkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>aminoalkyl radical in which the amine is substituted with one or two identical or different radicals chosen from C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>monohydroxyalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>polyhydroxyalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, formyl, trifluoro-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarboxyl, carbamyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl, N,N-di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl, thiocarbamyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylsulphonyl radicals, and from the groups Z, -CO-Z and -CO-OZ;

A represents a hydroxyl radical; -NR<sub>5</sub>R<sub>6</sub> or OR<sub>7</sub>;

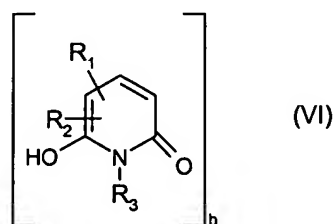
R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub>, which may be identical or different, represent a hydrogen atom; a group Z; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>monohydroxyalkyl radical; a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>polyhydroxyalkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an aryl radical; a benzyl radical; a cyano(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a carbamyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a thiocarbamyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>trifluoroalkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>sulphoalkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarboxy(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-sulphinyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>aminosulphonylalkyl radical; a N-Z-amino-sulphonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylaminosulphonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylaminosulphonyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl- (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>aminoalkyl radical; a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>aminoalkyl radical in which the amine is substituted with one or two identical or different radicals chosen from C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>monohydroxyalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>polyhydroxyalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, carbamyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl or N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl-sulphonyl, formyl, trifluoro(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarboxyl and thiocarbamyl radicals, or with a group Z, -CO-Z or -CO-OZ;

one and only one of the radicals R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> can also represent a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarboxyl radical; a

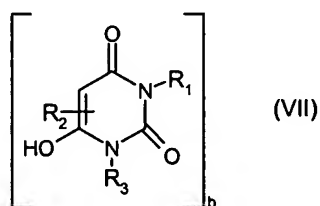
(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; a formyl radical; a trifluoro(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; an amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; an N-Z-amino-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-amino(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbonyl radical; a carbamyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylcarbamyl radical; a thiocarbamyl radical; an amino-sulphonyl radical; an N-Z-aminosulphonyl radical; an N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylaminosulphonyl radical; an N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino-sulphonyl radical; or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylsulphonyl radical;  
and/or a compound of formula (V)



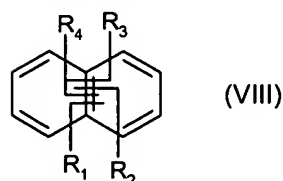
in which all substituents have the meanings as defined above,  
and/or a compound of formula (VI)



in which all substituents have the meanings as defined above,  
and/or a compound of formula (VII)

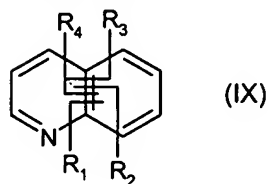


in which all substituents have the meanings as defined above,  
and/or a compound of formula (VIII)



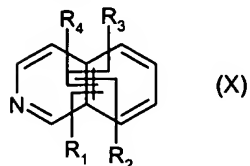
in which all substituents have the meanings as defined above,

and/or a compound of formula (IX)



in which all substituents have the meanings as defined above,

and/or a compound of formula (X)

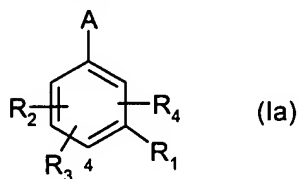


in which all substituents have the meanings as defined above,

Z represents one of the groups of formula (II), (III) and (IV) as defined in claim 1

wherein the number of Z groups in the formula (I), (V), (VI), (VII), (VIII), (IX) and/or (X) is at least 1.

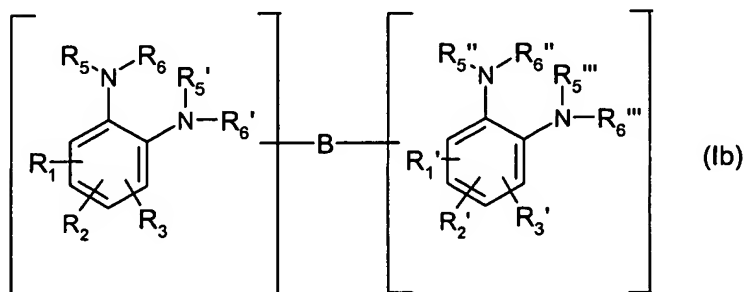
**3. (currently amended)** A method according to claim ~~1~~ or 2, wherein the cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component is a compound of formula (Ia)



wherein

A, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the same meanings as defined in claim 2.

**4. (currently amended)** A method according to claim ~~1~~ or 2, wherein the cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component is a compound of formula (Ib)





wherein

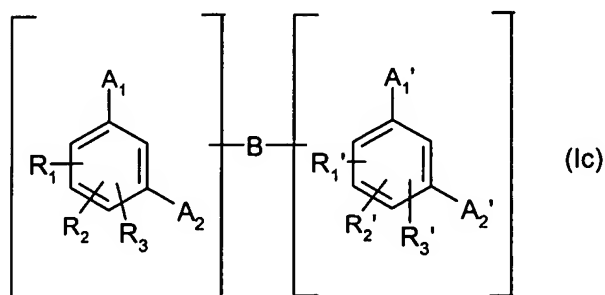
$R_1$  and  $R_1'$  are each one valency of B,

$R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_2'$  and  $R_3'$  have the meanings as defined for  $R_1 - R_4$  in claim 2,

$R_5$ ,  $R_6$ ,  $R_5'$ ,  $R_6'$ ,  $R_5''$ ,  $R_6''$ ,  $R_5'''$  and  $R_6'''$  have the meanings as defined for  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  in claim 2, and

B and Z have the same meanings as defined in the definition of formula (I) in claim 2.

**5. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 4 of 2, wherein the cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component is a compound of formula (Ic)



wherein

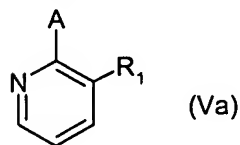
$A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_1'$  and  $A_2'$  signify independently of each other a hydroxy radical or a  $NR_5R_6$  radical, wherein  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  have the same meanings as defined in the definition of formula (I) in claim 2,

$R_1$  and  $R_1'$  are each one valency of B,

$R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_2'$  and  $R_3'$  have the meanings as defined for  $R_1 - R_4$  in the definition of formula (I) in claim 2, and

B and Z have the same meanings as defined in the definition of formula (I).

**6. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 4 of 2, wherein the cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component is a compound of formula (Va)

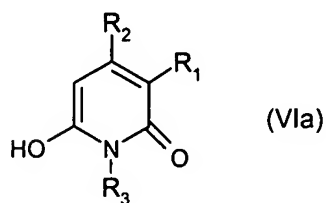


wherein

$R_1$  has the meanings as defined for  $R_1 - R_4$  in the definition of formula (I) in claim 2 and

A has the meanings as defined for A in the definition of formula (I) in claim 2.

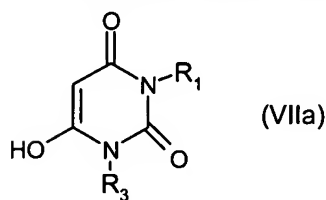
**7. (currently amended)** A method according to claim ~~1~~ or 2, wherein the cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component is a compound of formula (VIa)



wherein

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> have the meanings as defined for R<sub>1</sub> – R<sub>4</sub> in the definition of formula (I) in claim 2.

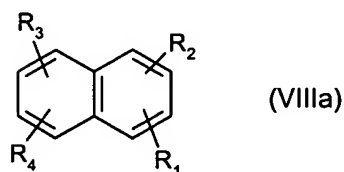
**8. (currently amended)** A method according to claim ~~1~~ or 2, wherein the cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component is a compound of formula (VIIa)



wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> have the meanings as defined for R<sub>1</sub> – R<sub>4</sub> in the definition of formula (I) in claim 2.

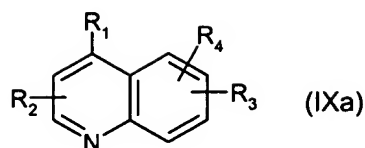
**9. (currently amended)** A method according to claim ~~1~~ or 2, wherein the cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component is a compound of formula (VIIIa)



wherein

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the meanings as defined for R<sub>1</sub> – R<sub>4</sub> in the definition of formula (I) in claim 2.

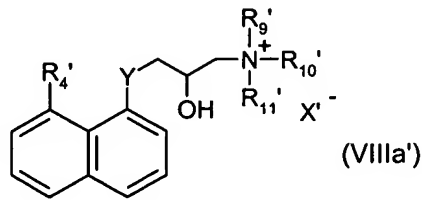
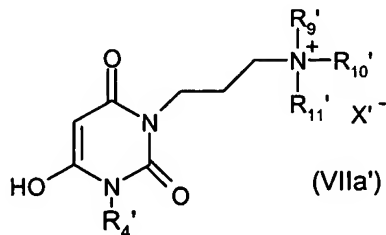
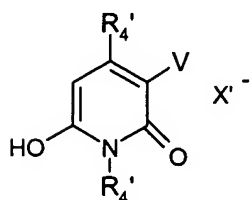
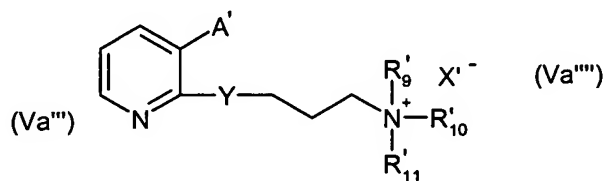
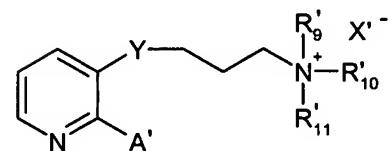
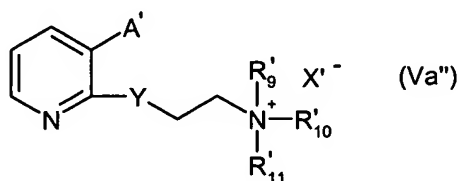
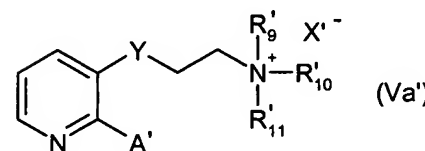
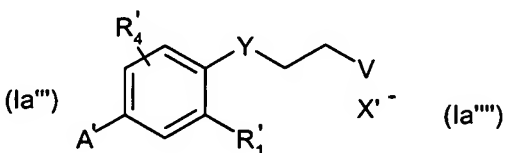
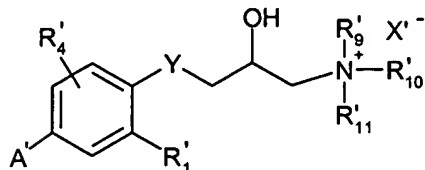
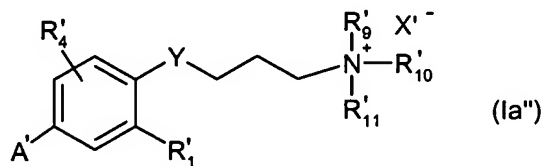
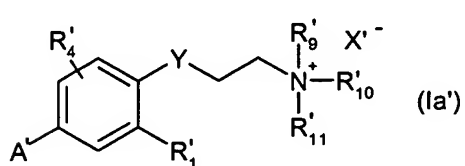
**10. (currently amended)** A method according to claim ~~1~~ or 2, wherein the cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component is a compound of formula (IXa)

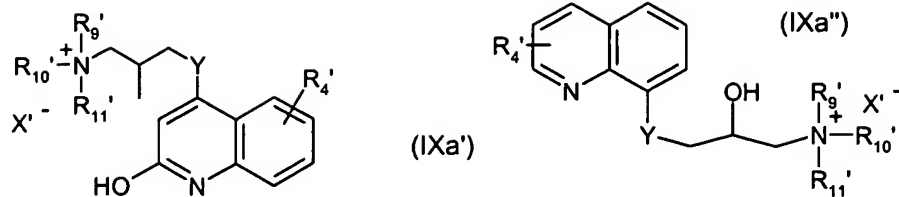


wherein

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the meanings as defined for R<sub>1</sub> – R<sub>4</sub> in the definition of formula (I) in claim 2.

**11. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 4 or 2, wherein the cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component is a compound of formula (Ia'), (Ia''), (Ia'''), (Ia'''), (Va'), (Va''), (Va'''), (Va'''), (VIa'), (VIIa'), (VIIa''), (VIIIa'), (IXa') and (IXa'')





wherein

A' and R<sub>1</sub>' signify independently from each other H; OH; NH<sub>2</sub>; NHC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; N(C<sub>1-4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>alkyl; OC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, wherein the two alkyl groups of the di-alkylated amine can be the same or different,

each R<sub>4</sub>' signifies independently from each other H; C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, preferably CH<sub>3</sub>[[.]] OC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, preferably OCH<sub>3</sub> or halogen, preferably Cl[[.]] or a (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>0-2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>cycloalkyl or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>0-2</sub>-phenyl,

R<sub>9</sub>', R<sub>10</sub>', R<sub>11</sub>' signify independently from each other C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, wherein the alkyl can be linear, branched and optionally substituted by OH, CN, Cl, COOH, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHCH<sub>3</sub>, N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub> or OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>,

X<sup>-</sup> signify Cl<sup>-</sup>; Br<sup>-</sup> or J<sup>-</sup>,

Y signifies -O-; -NH-; -N(C<sub>1-2</sub>alkyl)-; -CONH-; -NHCO- -CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)-; -N(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)CO- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-, and

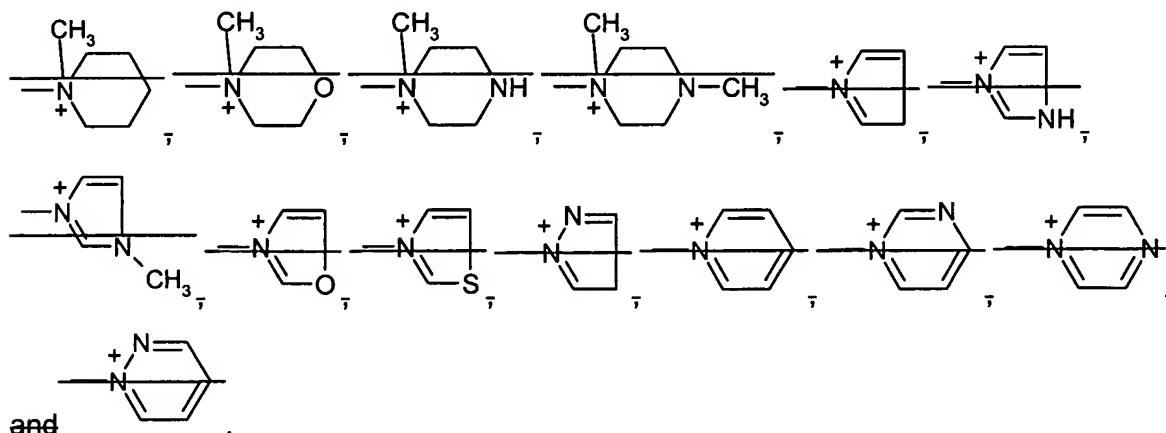
V signifies a 5, 6, or 7 membered heteroring

which can be aliphatic or aromatic, and

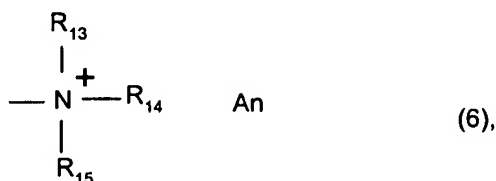
which contains at least one heteroatom selected from the group S, O and/or N,

and which contains a positive charge[[.]]

preferably V is a ring selected from the group consisting of-



**12. (currently amended)** A method according to ~~claim 1~~any of the preceding claims, wherein the water-soluble radical of the capped diazonium compound (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5) is SO<sub>3</sub>H, COOH, OH or a quaternised ammonium radical of formula (6)



wherein R<sub>13</sub>, R<sub>14</sub> and R<sub>15</sub> are each independently of the others unsubstituted or substituted alkyl and An is an anion.

**13. (currently amended)** A method according to ~~claim 1~~any of the preceding claims, wherein Q is an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, naphthyl, thiophenyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, 1,2-thiazolyl, 1,3-benzothiazolyl, 2,3-benzothiazolyl, imidazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, pyrazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzopyrazolyl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl, pyrimidinyl, ~~and~~ isoxazolyl, aminodiphenyl, aminodiphenylether or azobenzenyl.

**14. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 13, wherein the radical Q is mono- or polysubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylthio, halogen~~[[, ]]~~~~e.g. fluorine, bromine or chlorine~~, nitro, trifluoromethyl, CN, SCN, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzylsulfonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylaminosulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylcarbonylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxysulfonyl or by di-(hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)-aminosulfonyl.

**15. (currently amended)** A method according to ~~claim 1~~any one of claims 1 to 1~~[[4,]]~~ wherein R is a radical of formula -NR<sub>16</sub>R<sub>17</sub>, wherein R<sub>16</sub> is H; unsubstituted linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, CN, halogen and OH, and R<sub>17</sub> is unsubstituted linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, CN, halogen and OH.

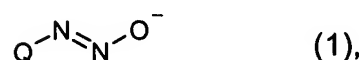
**16. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 1~~any one of claims 1 to 1~~**[[4,]]** wherein R is the radical of unsubstituted aniline; the radical of unsubstituted aminonaphthalene; or the radical of aniline or aminonaphthalene, wherein the phenyl or the naphthyl ring is substituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of COOH, SO<sub>3</sub>H, CN, halogen, SO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, unsubstituted linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl**[[,]]** and linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, substituted by OH, carboxy, COC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl or SO<sub>2</sub>-N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1-4</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>H and wherein the amino radical is substituted by H, unsubstituted linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, substituted by OH or carboxy.

**17. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 1~~any one of claims 1 to 16~~, wherein T is a linear or branched unsubstituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, CN, halogen and OH.

**18. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 1~~any one of claims 1 to 16~~, wherein T is unsubstituted phenyl; unsubstituted naphthyl; phenyl or naphthyl, which are substituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, CN, halogen and OH.

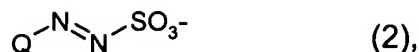
**19. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 2~~any one of the preceding claims~~, which method comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

a) at least one capped diazonium of formula (1)



and/or at least one capped diazonium

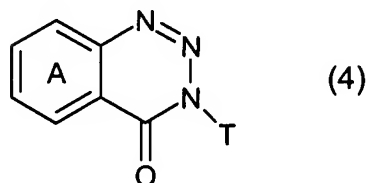
of formula (2)



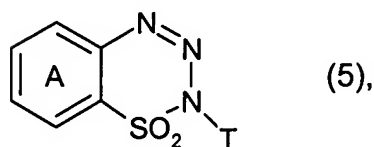
and/or at least one capped diazonium of formula (3)



and/or at least one capped diazonium of formula (4)



and/or at least one capped diazonium of formula (5)



wherein

**Q** is an unsubstituted phenyl; naphthyl; thiophenyl; 1,3-thiazolyl; 1,2-thiazolyl; 1,3-benzothiazolyl; 2,3-benzothiazolyl; imidazolyl; 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,4-triazolyl; pyrazolyl; benzimidazolyl, benzopyrazolyl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl, pyrimidinyl, ~~and~~ isoxazolyl, aminodiphenyl, aminodiphenylether ~~or~~ and azobenzenyl, which can optionally be mono- or poly-substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylthio, halogen~~[[, ]]~~~~e.g. fluorine, bromine or chlorine~~, nitro, trifluoromethyl, CN, SCN, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzylsulfonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylaminosulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl-carbonylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxysulfonyl or by di-(hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)-aminosulfonyl,

**R** signifies a the radical of formula -NR<sub>16</sub>R<sub>17</sub>, wherein R<sub>16</sub> is H; unsubstituted linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, CN, halogen and OH, and R<sub>17</sub> is unsubstituted linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, CN, halogen and OH, or **R** signifies the radical of unsubstituted aniline; the radical of unsubstituted aminonaphthalene; the radical of aniline or aminonaphthalene, wherein the phenyl or the naphthyl ring is substituted by one

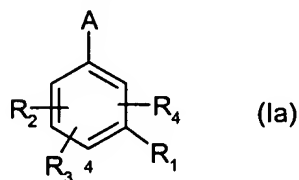
or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of COOH, SO<sub>3</sub>H, CN, halogen, SO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, unsubstituted linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, and linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, substituted by OH, carboxy, COC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl or SO<sub>2</sub>-N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1-4</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>H and wherein the amino radical is substituted by H; unsubstituted linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, substituted by OH or carboxy, and

T is a linear or branched unsubstituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, CN, halogen and OH, or

T is unsubstituted phenyl; unsubstituted naphthyl; phenyl or naphthyl, which are substituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl), N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, CN, halogen and OH,

and

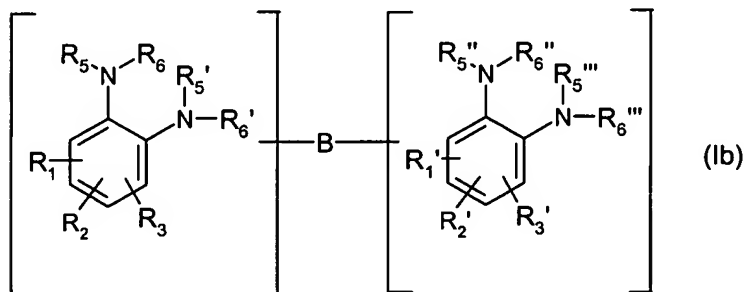
b) at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula (Ia)



wherein

A, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the same meanings as in claim 2 ~~defined above~~,

and/or at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula (Ib)



wherein

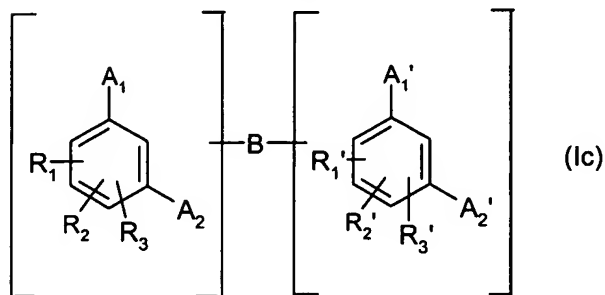
R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>1</sub>' are each one valency of B,

R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>' and R<sub>3</sub>' have the meanings as defined for R<sub>1</sub> – R<sub>4</sub> in the definition of formula (I),

R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>', R<sub>6</sub>', R<sub>5</sub>'', R<sub>6</sub>'', R<sub>5</sub>''' and R<sub>6</sub>'''' have the meanings as defined for R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> in the definition of formula (I), and



B and Z have the same meanings as defined in the definition of formula (I),  
and/or at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula (Ic)



wherein

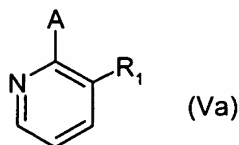
$A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_1'$  and  $A_2'$  signify independently of each other a hydroxy radical or a  $NR_5R_6$  radical, wherein  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  have the same meanings as defined in the definition of formula (I),

$R_1$  and  $R_1'$  are each one valency of B,

$R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_2'$  and  $R_3'$  have the meanings as defined for  $R_1 - R_4$  in the definition of formula (I), and

B and Z have the same meanings as defined in the definition of formula (I),

and/or at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula (Va)

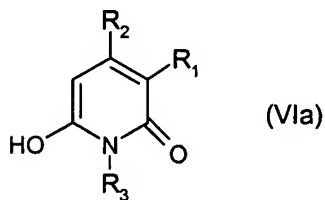


wherein

$R_1$  has the meanings as defined for  $R_1 - R_4$  in the definition of formula (I) and

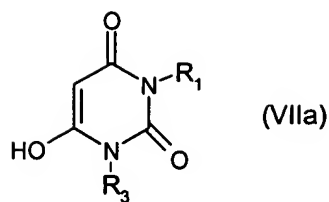
A has the meanings as defined for A in the definition of formula (I),

and/or at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula (VIa)



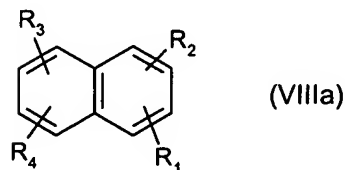
wherein

$R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  have the meanings as defined for  $R_1 - R_4$  in the definition of formula (I), and/or at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula (VIIa)



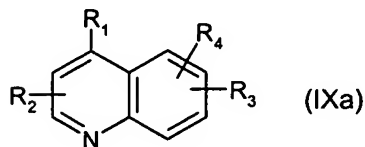
wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> have the meanings as defined for R<sub>1</sub> – R<sub>4</sub> in the definition of formula (I),  
and/or at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula (VIIIa)



wherein

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> have the meanings as defined for R<sub>1</sub> – R<sub>4</sub> in the definition of formula (I),  
and/or at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula (IXa)



wherein

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> have the meanings as defined for R<sub>1</sub> – R<sub>4</sub> in the definition of formula (I),  
wherein the number of Z groups in the formula (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Va), (VIa), (VIIa), (VIIIa) and/or (IXa) is  
at least 1,

under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped  
diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component.

**20. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 19, which method comprises applying to the  
material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

a) at least one capped diazonium of formula (3)



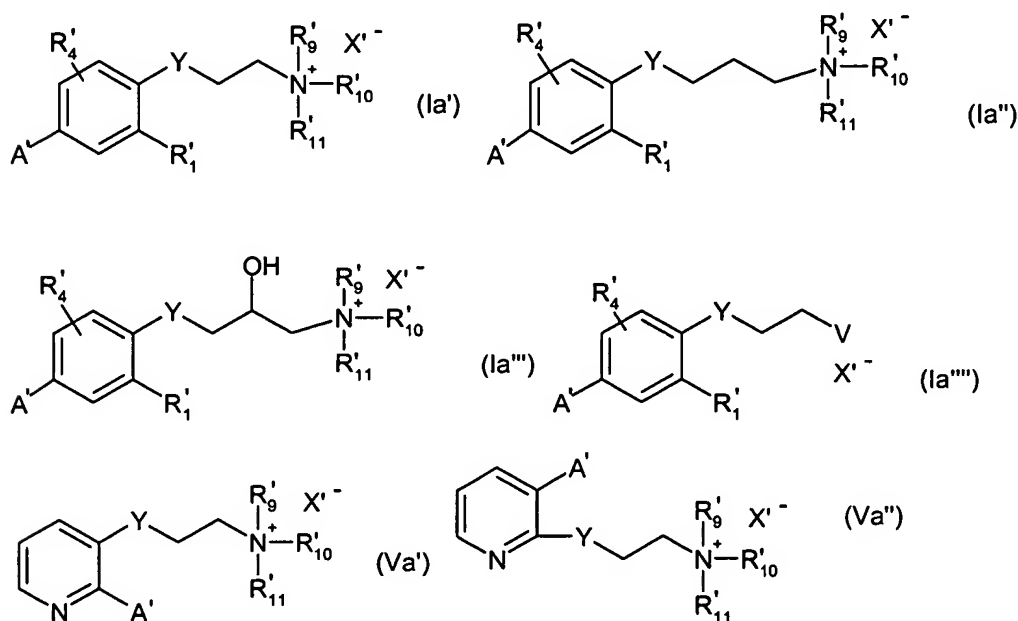
wherein

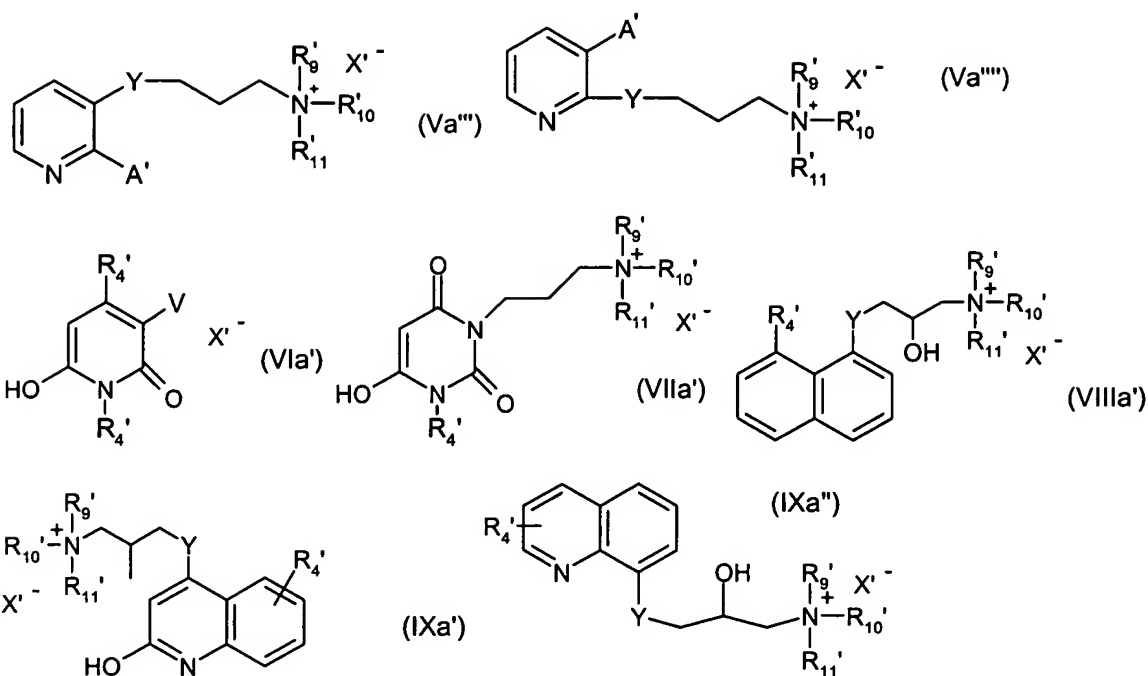
**Q** is an unsubstituted phenyl; naphthyl; thiophenyl; 1,3-thiazolyl; 1,2-thiazolyl; 1,3-benzothiazolyl; 2,3-benzothiazolyl; imidazolyl; 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,4-triazolyl; pyrazolyl; benzimidazolyl, benzopyrazolyl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl, pyrimidinyl, ~~and~~ isoxazolyl, aminodiphenyl, aminodiphenylether ~~and~~ azobenzene, which can optionally be mono- or poly-substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylthio, halogen ~~[[, ]]~~ ~~e.g. fluorine, bromine or chlorine~~, nitro, trifluoromethyl, CN, SCN, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzylsulfonyl, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylaminosulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl-carbonylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxysulfonyl or by di-(hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)-aminosulfonyl, and

**R** signifies a the radical of formula -NR<sub>16</sub>R<sub>17</sub>, wherein R<sub>16</sub> is H; unsubstituted linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, CN, halogen and OH, and R<sub>17</sub> is unsubstituted linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl or linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>alkyl, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, CN, halogen and OH,

and

b) at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula formulae (Ia'), (Ia''), (Ia'''), (Ia'''), (Va'), (Va''), (Va'''), (Va'''), (VIa'), (VIIa'), (VIIa''), (VIIIa'), (IXa') and/or (IXa'')





wherein

A' and R<sub>1</sub>' signify independently from each other H; OH; NH<sub>2</sub>; NHC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; N(C<sub>1-4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>alkyl; OC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, wherein the two alkyl groups of the di-alkylated amine can be the same or different,

each R<sub>4</sub>' signifies independently from each other H; C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, ~~preferably CH<sub>3</sub> or~~ OC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, ~~preferably OCH<sub>3</sub> or halogen, preferably Cl or~~ a (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>0-2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>cycloalkyl or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>0-2</sub>-phenyl,

R<sub>9</sub>', R<sub>10</sub>', R<sub>11</sub>' signify independently from each other C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, wherein the alkyl can be linear, branched and optionally substituted by OH, CN, Cl, COOH, SO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHCH<sub>3</sub>, N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub> or OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>,

X<sup>-</sup> signify Cl<sup>-</sup>; Br<sup>-</sup> or J<sup>-</sup>,

Y signifies -O-; -NH-; -N(C<sub>1-2</sub>alkyl)-; -CONH-; -NHCO- -CON(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)-; -N(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)CO- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-, and

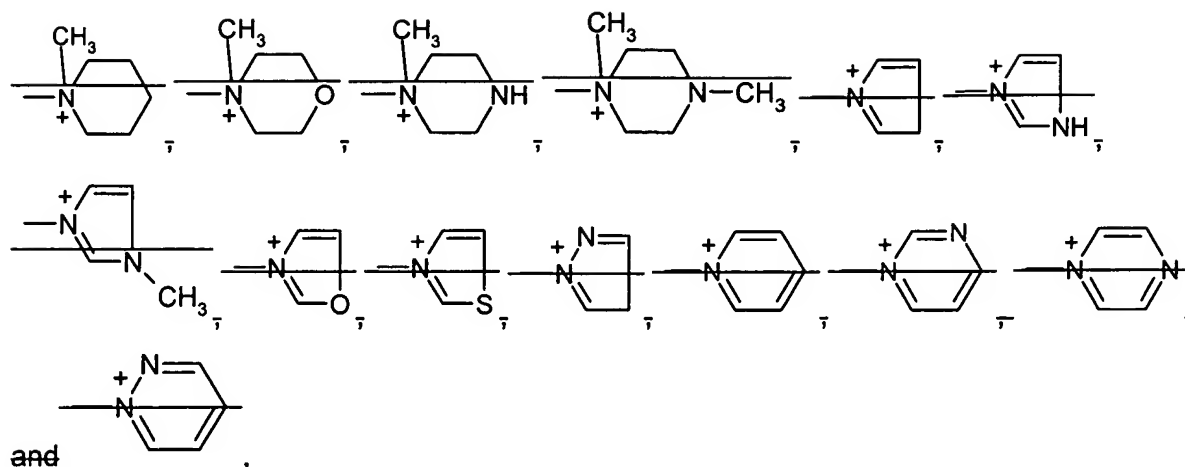
V signifies a 5, 6, or 7 membered heteroring

which can be aliphatic or aromatic, and

which contain at least one heteroatom selected from the group S, O and/or N,

and which contains a positive charge,

~~preferably V is a ring selected from the group consisting of~~



under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component.

**21. (currently amended)** A method of colouring porous material according to claim 12~~Claims 1—20~~, which method comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

- at least two capped diazonium compounds~~as defined in Claims 12—18~~ and
- at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component~~as defined in Claims 1—11~~,

under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component.

**22. (currently amended)** A method of colouring porous material according to claim 12~~Claims 1—20~~, which method comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

- at least one capped diazonium compound~~as defined in Claims 12—18~~ and
- at least two cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling components~~as defined in Claims 1—11~~,

under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component.

**23. (currently amended)** A method of colouring porous material according to claim 12~~Claims 1—20~~, which method comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

a) at least two capped diazonium compounds ~~as defined in Claims 12—18~~ and

b) at least two cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling components ~~as defined in Claims 1—11~~,

under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component.

**24. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 2~~any one of the preceding claims~~, which method comprises bringing the material being coloured into contact with

at least one capped diazonium compound of formula (1), (2), (3), (4) and/or (5) and

at least one water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula (I); (Va), (Ia'), (Ia''), (Ia'''), (Ia'''), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) and/or (Ie),

in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

(a) under alkaline conditions and optionally in the presence of a further dye, and then subjecting the material being coloured to treatment with acid, or

(b) under alkaline conditions, and

then subjecting the material being coloured to treatment with acid, optionally in the presence of a further dye.

**2524. (currently amended)** A method according to claim 2~~anyone of the preceding claims~~, which comprises bringing the material being coloured into contact with

at least one capped diazonium compound of formula (1), (2), (3), (4) and/or (5) and

at least one water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula (I), (Ia), (Ia'), (Ia''), (Ia'''), (Ia'''), (Ib), (Ic), (Va) (Va'), (Va''), (Va'''), (Va'''), (VIa), (VIa'), (VIIa), (VIIa'), (VIIa''), (VIIIa) (VIIIa'), (IXa) (IXa'), (IXa'') and/or (X)

in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

a) under alkaline conditions in the presence of an oxidising agent and optionally in the presence of a further dye, and

then subjecting the material being coloured to treatment with acid, or

b) under alkaline conditions, and

then subjecting the material being coloured to treatment with acid, optionally in the presence of a further dye.

**2625. (currently amended)** A colouring composition for carrying out the method according to claim 2~~any one of claims 1 to 24~~, comprising

a) at least one compound of formula (1), (2), (3), (4) and/or (5),

b) a medium for adjusting the pH,

c) water,

d) at least one cationic water-soluble aromatic coupling component of formula **[[I]]**(I), (Ia), (Ia'), (Ia''), (Ia'''), (Ia'''), (Ib), (Ic), (Va) (Va'), (Va''), (Va'''), (Va'''), (VIa), (VIa'), (VIIa), (VIIa'), (VIIa''), (VIIIa) (VIIIa'), (IXa) (IXa'), (IXa'') and/or (X)

and, optionally,

further additives.